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Erasmus, Hutten, and Spalatin, down to otherwise unknown monks. The Luther letters are not quite exhaustive for the period. A few relatively insignificant ones have been omitted; also the thirty-eight embodied in the author's earlier work, *Life and Letters of Martin Luther* (1911).

To his services as a sympathetic and luminous translator, Dr. Smith has added those of a painstaking editor. Exhaustive notes throw important light upon hundreds of the characters and events of the period. In respect to the chronology of the letters, some slight changes have been made, yet not such as modify our accepted view of Luther's development. All in all, this work will be greatly appreciated by teachers who direct their students to the sources. It is an important contribution toward the possession of complete source material of the Lutheran movement.

P. G. M.

BUCHWALD, GEORGE. *Martin Luther*. Leipzig: Teubner, 1914. x+516 pages. M. 8.

In a series of forty-nine readings designed for parents who wish to tell the story of Luther to their children, the author has condensed the career of the Reformer. A description of how Luther was led to, grappled with, and carried through his life-task is followed by a picture of his home life. One chapter is devoted to Luther's part in the development of the evangelical church. The closing chapter describes the last year of the Reformer's life. The presentation as a whole is clear, animated, reasonably complete, and well proportioned. Like many other books that have been written for children, it makes profitable reading—even for adults. It is obvious, however, that the critical historian will find nothing of interest to him. Nothing is added to our present knowledge of Luther. The author is an extreme admirer of Luther, and would not tolerate for a moment the qualified admiration accorded to his hero by such historians as Lindsay or Vedder.

P. G. M.

BÖHMER, HEINRICH. *Luthers Romfahrt*. Leipzig: A. Deichert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Werner Scholl, 1914. iv+183 pages. M. 4.80.

In this brief monograph a painstaking investigator has endeavored to bring together every scrap of data bearing upon the Reformer's visit to Rome. He establishes by overwhelming evidence that the date was 1510, and by almost as convincing testimony that the purpose was to present the grievances of Augustinian monasteries in revolt against Staupitz. Foiled in this mission at Rome by Egidio Canistro, the writer shows that Luther was won over to the "Conciliation Party" and hence became unpopular among his Augustinian *confrères* at Erfurt. This embarrassing unpopularity is offered as an explanation of his transfer from Erfurt to Wittenberg.

Respecting the impressions that Rome made upon Luther, Professor Böhmer notes that it was only after he had heard and read of the experiences of others that he gradually awakened to the distressing contrast between the Rome of his day that he had looked upon and the Rome of the past that he had been idealizing. Not the least valuable service of the author is that he gives the presentation of how Rome appeared to famous travelers of Luther's day. One defect somewhat mars this volume—the disproportionate emphasis assigned to minor points, such as the career of Egidio Canistro.

P. G. M.